PARIS RESTAURANT LIFE.

Sights Confronting the Visitor at the French Capital.

Where to Dine Is One of the Serious Problems-Cufes of All Sorts and Conditions to Choose From-Night-

PARIS, Aug. 29.-For sightseers in Paris there is one ever present question, "Where shall we dine?" The morning, noon, and night, and the answer involves a great deal. The solution of the difficulty means a careful consideration of tastes, desires, mood, and pocketbook, particularly the latter, and a consideration of these factors really means a counting over of all the resources of Paris.

To know how to dine just to suit one's must know Paris and Parisian life. corners, but in the middle of the blocks. majority of the tables. Bus beware how you drop haphazard tion and calculation, or else you are sure to be disappointed.

From the number of cafes and restaurants and the number of people who no more than natural that no Parisian. dines at home. That is true, No Parisian dines at home, especially during the summer, if ne can help it. The and the restaurants are therefore the glish. The people who frequent the places where life is gayest.

There is something electrical in the atmosphere that surrounds a first-class Parisian restaurant, say on the Boulevard des Italiens. At every table the flood of gaiety and enjoyment seems to be st full tide. Women chatter, laugh and sing and their eyes beam over the tops of the cognac glasses. The men comfort radiating from their countesparkle and heightening all color. The and even there there is no lack of light. Long-aproned garcons scurry to and acquainted.

Each restaurant and cafe has its regcertain hour at a certain table reading a certain paper bought at a certain hour from a certain newsboy. Paris is full of such types and characters. And the newsboy-he is almost as essential "Newsboy" is a misnomer in his case, for he is usually a full grown and stentorian voice which he scruples not to use at its utmost power. He is one of the many beings occupying the half lighted circle just outside the cafe, and whose object in life is to sell to the habitues useless little toys, using such methods of persuasion as he may,

These little penny marvels that are so persistently shoved forward and pressed upon you are frequently amusing, and often marvels of ingenuity. Me chanical mice and snakes-automobiles things are brought around by picturesquely rarged men, by women with ites among the ltinerant vendors who

because so few people live in houses of come to the Rue des Ecoles. A few their own. It is a very well-to-do fam- steps will take you to the door of La fly indeed which can afford to occupy a Taverne Lorraine, a strange little whole building. The common custom is building of old-fashioned architecture, to live in apartments, and when one painted pale green. If you arrive after lives in apartments it is much simpler | 8 o'clock the sound of music invites you to slip downstairs with wife and chil- within, and you find gathered at the dren, turn the corner and find a meal tables on the floor a strange assortment in a restaurant already cooked than to of young men and women. There is keep a girl in the house and cook in a an extremely free and easy air about it stuffy kitchen.

to Paris and sees the thousands of eat- bow tie before you leans over to kiss ing places of various size and descrip- the demure maiden who is seated by tion need not marvel that they get him. It is the usual thing, and is but enough patronage to support them. He | typical of the atmosphere that pervades certainly will not marvel when he the whole place. As a rule the girls passes them about midday or especially | are pretty and sweet looking and seem during the early hours of the night.

travelers most frequent Paris, because they chance to be dining. of the travelers and because, while madame and belie are away at the sea expensive, and well served in a Boside, monsieur has dispensed with the hemian sort of way. When the theaand the Pliny of 1469. The difficult

the gay French capital as there are people, and there are as many kinds prices as there are cafes. It is the high world that dines on the Boulevard des Italiens and occupies seats in front of the cafe Riche or the cafe Suede or the cafe American or the cafe Julien It is also the people with fat pocketbooks, for in those places the score runs high. There is fine music. Hungarian bands and singers to make the hours pass quickly on the wings of

sound; but the piper, he has to be paid. But the fact that you pay high in the Boulevard des Italiens does not mean that Paris is an expensive place. Take it all in all food is about the cheapest thing to be got there, and this is not forgetting the far-famed Bon Marche gloves. If you choose to walk up Rue Turbigo from the Boulevard Sebastopol you will find not far on your right little place on the second floor where dinner is 1.25 franc, about 25 cents, and while the variety is not great, the cooking is good and the portions quite gen-

At the end of the Avenue de l'Opera, just as you approach the Louvre, on the second floor you will find a restaurant more expensive, but in every respect good enough to be called first class. You will find it so crowded on a summer evening that unless you are very early on the ground you will be unable

There is a reason for this. The dinner is 3 francs, and it includes, in addition to all sorts of viands, soups, desserts, hors d'oeuvres, entremets, releves, and the like, a bottle of really good champagne-for the whole 60 cents, with 15 cents to the waiter as a tip. In regard to tips it softens one's attitude toward the servitors to remember that the waiter pays for the privilege of waiting in the restaurant and depends upon his tips for his support.

At all these places traveling Americans and Englishmen abound, and provision is made for them in the way of waiters who speak or at least understand English. These restaurants can ly Scenes on the Boulevards. hardly be called French, and to get the real flavor of a Paris restaurant as it would be if Paris were not managed now almost entirely in the interest of question is the same in sense to go elsewhere. In many odd corners of the city you can find unspoiled French restaurants, but the one most accessible lies in the Boulevard des Italiens, near the Boulevard Montmartre, being on the right hand side as you a covered gateway you see a sign "Cafe Francais," which directs you up a rounding pair of sanded stairs past desire on any particular evening one piles of red radishes and lettuce and worked by water were established in There are restaurants everywhere, and hundred or more are busy eating-men fourteenth century, but it has not been you stumble over them not only on the with wives and children occupying the

A meal cooked simply but with the into them! The restaurant at which finest art is served to you-wine inyou dine must be chosen with delibera- cluded. When you are ready for your Hague, bearing the date of 1301. This reen on wheels under which there is a frequent them the inference would be your roast is served, it comes to you these printers was made in Venice, so and is sizzling hot.

If you speak no French you are lost in the "Cafe Francais," for you will summer life of Paris is restaurant life, find there no one who cares to talk Enplace are French, of the conservative type, which one does not see at the Italian origin, as a similar design was other places.

But of course if you go to Paris, you should get one meal of the best kind that Paris can afford, and to fulfill that desire you turn your feet down the Avenue de l'Opera and find on the right hand side just a short distance from loll at their ease, with after-dinner the Opera itself, a rather insignificant building with "Restaurant de Paris" on nances. Over all falls the bright light its sign. The building is crowded with of myriad gas jets, making all jewels tables, and it needs to be, for a more frequented place there is not in Paris. sparkie and negatering at the most crowded. Here is the height of cooking. Here are Hague and Haarlem under the date of served wines that kings used to possess. Here the greatest gourniets come fro among the people, while the head to praise or to grumble. Here are conwalter, in striking paraphernalia of cocted dishes of a piquant splendor to scarlet plush, gold lace and silk stock- make every nerve in the palate stand ings wanders slowly about, keeping his up expectantly from the very smell of eye on all things and greeting with them. Sauces and gravies that have smile and nod those with whom he is taken hours-and some, days-to prepare, see the light on the tables in the small insignificant building. Beautiular habitues, who may be found at a fully uphoistered it is, in truth, in pale green brocade covering the walls, gold and white pillars and wood trimmings, piush curtains and chair cushions.

After the opera is out the upper world comes to take its supper, and a peep a part of the restaurant as the walters. into the rooms crowded with bejeweled women in handsome gowns and diamonds glistening in the bright light rebearded man, who has developed a veals a sight scarcely anywhere to be equaled

The traveler in Paris has most frequently the mood to do something Bobemian. "Latin quarter" is the phrase that makes him alert with expectancy, Yes, and you can dine well, and cheaply, too, in the Latin quarter, and while you are dining you can see something of the student of Paris and the life that surrounds him.

Take a bus that drops you at the Place St. Michel, just across the bridge, in miniature that really go-fighting and arrive about half after seven at the dogs and cats and a host of other bottom of the favored Boulevard St. Michel. To enjoy your Bohemian dinner to the ulmost it is requisite that bubles in their arms and by toddling you shall previously have gone to one children. Books and views of Paris, of the students' dances at the Builier, a photographs of v rying degress of de- dancing and drinking place where at cency and indecency are especial favor- night the students and their friends It is likely that make the rounds of the cafes. No one there have become acquainted with who has spent even one evening on the some of the people who frequent the boulevards listening to the music and Boulevard St. Michel, and your course drinking at a cafe will forget the dozens up the street will be made pleasant by of fakers who approached him with the smiles which you will receive from cry, "Post cards; feefty deeferen' po- girls and men seated at their dinners in the restaurants you pass. Keep on The restaurant is a necessity in Paris your way and turn to the left when you all, and you need not be shocked if the With this understood one who goes bearded young gentleman with a soft rather to be sort of affectionate com-They are full in the summer when panions to the young man with whom

Concerning the food-it is good, not

the Bonicard St. Michel is the centre of the French quarter Latin. Up on the Montmartre, near the Moulin Rouge, the English-speaking students have a colony of their own, and if you wish more Bohemia travel across the Netherlands. city after your dinner at La Taverno Lorraine and take your after-dinner cognac in "Heaven," "Hell" and "Noth-These three cafes are all conducted on a similar plan-each one is built up on a fancy. "Nothingness" introduces the man who enters it to all sorts of strange rensations of death and dissolution. The attendants are men in black shrouds with most sepulchral voices who chant dismal dirges all the time. The tables are coffins and the invitation to drink is "Choose your poison." As a final act the guest is allowed to see a man shrivel away to a mummy, then become a skeleton, and finally vanish entirely. In "Heaven" everything is bright and celestial and the visitor is walted upon by angels, being finally lifted up to heaven where many beautiful visions are youschafed him. "Hell" is all fire, devils, brim-stone, and snakes, and there even the

But when the list of all the restau-rarts and cafes is run through there is one place—class of places rather—that is the most satisfactory for one who stays any great length of time in Paris. Those are the Etablissments Duvals. You will find them everywhere, and can recognize them because of their brown and gold trimmings. They are some-what similar to the Mills establish-ments in New York, except that the guests are well waited upon by women waiters. Everything is a la carte and everything is chean as well as good. There are usually waiters who speak English and the attention to foreigners is a specialty. There is nothing ro-mantic and nothing especially Parisian about the Duval places, but after Am-ericans and English have been in Paris a week they frequent Duval's regularly

V. B.

three times a day.

ORIGIN OF THE WATERMARK

The Idea of Placing Designs in Writing Paper Not a Modern One.

Centuries Ago It Was a Fad of the Nobility of Many Countries-Specion Exhibition at the Louvre-History of the Fool's Cap.

Watermarks on paper are now being carefully studied as a means of arriving the visiting foreigner, it is necessary at the facts in regard to the early manufacture of paper in Europe, and still further as offering a key to the problematic questions of the block books and earliest specimens of printing from wooden and metal types.

Watermarks are indentions made on walk from the Opera. After driving into paper, in various shapes, during the process of manufacture, the pulp of the the growth of stalactites. paper being compressed by an engraved instrument called a dandy. Paper mills carrots on ice-into a big room where a Tuscany about the beginning of the determined that watermarks were introduced by them. The carliest known watermark is a globe surmounted by a | formation.-Chicago Chronick cross found in an account book at The soup a waiter rolls forward a large tu- mark is very similar to the devices used by John of Cologne, Jensen, and fire, and dips out for you a boiling hot | Scot, all celebrated typographers of the ladle of the steaming contents. When olden time. Some of the paper used by upon a rolling table, with fire under it, that the fact is regarded by many as former bathes and the latter does not, has proving that Italy was furthest vanced at that period in the manufacture of paper.

A bull's head three inches in length appears in the watermark of an account dated 1319, which might also be of used as the arms of Pope Calixtus III in 1455; this mark never being found in the Flemish block books, but appearing in the Mazarin Bible, in Fust and Schoeffer's Pible of 1462, and in the publications of Ulric Zeli at Cologne. Many early undated Italian manu scripts contain a cross as watermark. Antwerp must have been largely engaged in the manufacture at an early date, for records of purchases of paper made in that city are entered at The 1352, and the watermark of a tower found in a manuscript dated at The Hague in 1354 is supposed to be a representation of the tower of Antwerp, used subsequently as an emblem by

Gerard Leen in 1470. This tower also appears frequently in German and Italian manuscripts of the blem, and, it is thought, may have been the origin of the watermark of a hand common in the Dutch block books.

The fleur-de-lis, the Peter's cock, and the paschal lamb are all found in the public account books at The Hague, bearing respectively the dates of 1266, 1380, and 1356, the fleur-de-Hs referring probably to Philip of Burgundy, who bore it on his arms, and the lamb being the Insignia of Rouen, and also of other bishopries. Upon a letter dated 1421 is a watermark resembling the postman's horn of the period, and this mark, afterward very common, is supposed to have given the name to post paper; just as the fool's cap, with its feather and bells, on Caxton's "Golden Legend" gave the name to foolscap paper.

The unicorn, the shield, and also the marks of P and Y, either separately or together, are all presumed to be proofs of Flemish manufacture, the P crowned with a fleur-de-lis having been used by Philip, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Complegue, who reigned from 1349 to 1361, and P and Y being afterward adopted by his descendent, Philip and his wife Ysabel, who were married in his gratification in low snorts and whis-1429, the Y appearing first in an account dated 1431.

The marks of the dolphin and anchor seem to point to some maritime country, both being used by Aldus Manutins at Venice, but they are equally appli cable, in this connection, to the chief cities of the low countries.

The dolphin appears first at Haarlem In a manuscript dated 1418, subsequently at The Hague in 1423, and in a letter to the Bishop of Durham dated at Melun in 1420. The anchor, afterward in common use, appears first at The Hague in a writing dated 1396. A pot or jug was a favorite early mark, first known with the date of 1352, and giving its name to pot paper.

The account books preserved in the archives of the Netherlands show that the small folio paper employed in them was the same used in the block books and for account books in Italy and Germany about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the same paper is found in the printed works of Fust and Schoeffer, Zell, Veidener, and in the publications of John of Westphalia at Leuvain, although no printed Italian or German books are known to contain it.

Soon after the introduction of print-

ing a larger size of paper of better qual servant, If he had one, and is making merry with Jeannette or Clotilde over a bottleand a bird.

There are as many kinds of cafes in the many beauties of the ballet dining with their swains.

The Boulevard St. Michel is the central same of the paper is shown by the variety of watermarks often included in a single volume of the block books, and also of the early printed works. The

One of the recent arguments advocat-Ing the theory that printing was in-vented in the city of Haarlem is found-ed upon proofs deduced from vater marks, but it is contended that the evidence only settles conclusively that paper was used at an early period in the Netherlands, and its use cannot prove the place of the publication of any

Watermarks began to be used as the private sign of the manufacturer at the close of the fifteenth century, in which significance they are, at present, em-

A TRANSPLANTED CAVE.

The Field Museum's Rare Collection of Natural Formations.

Curator O. C. Farrington, of the Field Columbian Museum, has opened an artificial cave at the museum, showing stalac-tites and other crystalline formations in their natural condition. Within this cave he has placed some of the rarest ranean rock formations in just the posttions in which he discovered them in a ture. Besides, the place has been stocked with many varieties of animals found in deep caves.

To give the exhibit all its natural environments there are pools and fountains. The pools abound with blind fish, salaand other subterranean forms of life. Many bats cling to the surface of This is the first attempt that has ever

been made to reproduce cave formations in their pristine condition. Several years of diligent search were

them is thought to be 3,000 years and the other 12,000 years old.

These two big chunks of crystalline sub-stance are the largest in existence, as far as have been discovered. Both were seored from a cave near Marengo, Ind. Careful experiments have been made

geologists with a view to computing the ages of stalagmites and the rapidity which they grow. By placing silver plates in staingmites in caves and observing year by year they have learned that the grow at the rates of about 1-250 of an inch n height each year.

These stalagmites and other crystalline ormations are formed by deposits from dripping cave waters. They are the re sultant growth from deposits of salt water solutions.

The collection which Mr. Farrington is exhibiting is gathered from all parts of the best known caves in the United States. Many rare specimens hage been brought from Wyandot, Ind., and Debugue, Iowa. The Ball cave at the latter city has fur nished the most remarkable examples of

be cave in Arizona has contributed odd specimens in green-tinted stalactite. thought that the waters of this cave contain sufficient copper to color the deposits. Some of the stalactites are in the shape of folded leaves, while others are onical. The folded leaf variety is very rare, while the conical variety is the usua

BATHING DAY AT THE ZOO.

The Elephant and the Elk Fond of the Water.

The quip of the old author who says that the difference between civilized and oncivilized men lies in the fact that the long been disproved by fact. But if the difference of a bath made the civilized nan, the Zoo contains a number of animais who can fairly claim the benefit of the distinction-whether it makes them civilized is not altogether clear. There is the elephant, for instance. It rejolees in a huge tank sunk in the ground, to which an incline is sunk, and wherein the pach-yderm may enjoy itself. There are two elephants at the Zoo, but the higger doesn't bathe. He's too fierce, wild and untractable to be let out of his cage. So they keep him securely chained, and when he needs a bath the hose is turned on him. The female, a quiet beast of pleasant manners, saunters forth every afternoon in summer and bathes in the tank. Her joy is simply unmeasured.

When she does bathe, the trumpeting, the splashing, the spurting of the out of her trunk on her back and flanks. are simply prodigious. It's the sight of the day-but anyone getting too near may be drenched. That doesn't feaze the eleshe does The crowd watches in amazement.

Elephants, as is well known, do not lie down, even to bathe, and the Zoo ele-phant is no exception. She stands up and fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A swashes about acting as her own show-hand is also displayed upon Leen's em-er-bath, and making the most of her opportunities,

The nucle cik is another bather, on a long and protracted basis. There tank in the elk enclosure into which water constantly flows. It is not a large tank and when the male elk gets into it there isn't much room for anything else, so the females and the little elks are forced to stay out and watch the old one enjoy himself. As he is liable of a warm day to stay in the tank from the dewey morn to dewey eve, the others get theirs in watching

When thus enjoying himself, the elk is frequently submerged, except his horns, which are wide, and his nostrils. They say his object is to avoid the flies, can't bite his horns very well, and don't have much of a chance on his nose. The rest of the elk family have to fight the files as best they may.

chimpanzee, Billy, gets a sponge bath daily. The heat of July was a few too many for Billy, who had been reared in the comparative chill of Central Afrien, and he had to be put on ice to keep him from slipping to his earthly moorings altogether. Nowadays, his keeper, Murray, gives him a sponge bath every afternoon, which is simply Billy's chief delight. When he feels the sponge, he

The alligators and crocodiles being by nature very fond of bathing, divide their time between lying in the water, with their mouths open, and lying on the ground with their mouths open. They are not expressive of countenance and their bathing may be by force of habit. The persistent indulgence in water baths al-ternated by sun baths may account for their good health, for so far as known they never die a natural death.

The pelicans, storks, swans, ducks, ranes, and other like birds are fond of the water, as every one knows. The pelicans, cranes, and storks stand and wade in it knee deep, with one leg drawn up and one eye closed. Just why this one ralists. The polar bear, not having any icebergs

on hand, takes it out in water, which he leaves long enough to eat, and take an occasional nap. His feelings during the recent hot spell may be conjectured .-Philadelphia Times

FAST SMOKING BAD FORM. From Deliberate Puffs Come Most Benefit to the Tohnceo User.

There are many pipe smokers who do not know how to get the best there is out of their indulgence. The great point in pipe-smoking is to smoke slowly. Ner-yous smokers smoke too rapidly and burn their tongues with hot smoke, besides failing entirely to get the fullest and best flavor out of the tobacco. It is all a mat-ter of habit, but slow smoking is a habit which it is hard for some people nequire. In some cases pipe smokers have tried for years to check their smoking speed without success. They begin ate, and the habit of rapid smoking in shaken off with difficulty when it is e acquired.

Rapid smoking is as bad as rapid eating-or worse. It is also "bad form." Whether it is cigar, pipe or cigarette the smoking should be deliberate in order to get the fullest enjoyment. It is especially so with a pipe. Many persons have smoked all their lives and yet do not knew how to smoke. It is as painful to watch some people smoke as it is to sit at the table with a man who "gobbles" and "gorges" his food on the "fifteenminutes-for-refreshments" plan.

The deliberate pipe smoker gets out of his pipe an enjoyment of which the rapid | rine Barracks, Washington, D. C." But moker has not an inkling. A cigar which has once gone out has its flavor ruined forever, for nothing is more obnoxious to nels and captains, majors and lieuten-the sense of smell than a newly extin- ants are addressed by name and regithe sense of smell than a newly extin-guished "butt." The beastly persons who ment, as "Col. John Johnson, Fourteenth take their beastly "butts," half-lighted or Infantry, U. S. A., Fort Washington, D. newly extinguished, into the elevated and surface cars should have some new punishment devised for them-"something hu- of regulations in the matter of corremorous, with boiling oil."

morous, with boiling oil." ... spondence and official correspondence be-But it makes no difference to the flavor of a pipe how many times it goes out. navy yards is strictly forbidden. Official Fastidious pipe smokers always have at letters for subordinate officers on board least two pipes at hard and never refill ships go through the captain of the ship one until it is entirely cooled off. This and in the navy yard the commandant, is a help toward good smoking and a reasonable life in a pipe. A good way to tell should be addressed "Commander-In-Chief if you are smoking too fast is to hold the North Atlantic Fleet," while a personal bowl of the pipe in your hand. If it is to hold the bowl of the pipe in your hand. If it is too hot to be held with confort, then you might be addressed to "Rear Admiral know that your smoking speed is too great. Good tobacco, a good pipe, and D. C." Official letters to commanding ofdeliberateness are the prime essentials in ficers of ships are addressed thus: "Compipe smoking. Eat slowly, smoke slowly, spent by Mr. Farrington and other geologists in making the collection. There are two valuable old stalagmites. One of Chicago Tribune.

THE PROPER USE OF TITLES

Government Officials Discuss the Subject of Addresses.

Those to Whom the Prefx "the Hon- tary Hay would say "Excellency" and in orable" Should Re Applied—Correct the lower left hand corner of the first Ways to Prepare Communications to Persons High in Authority.

Two officials in one of the Government departments recently engaged in a dispute over the proper method of addressing the head of the department and of referring to him in the body of a letter which was being written at that time. After consulwere held they agreed the letter should be addressed "To The Honorable The Secretary Of -- " and that in the body of the letter he should be referred to as "The Honorable Secretary Of --- " all the words being capitalized and no combeing placed after honorable. The fact that after all these years doubt should exist as to the proper method of addressing and referring to members of the Cabinet, even in the departments of which they are the chiefs, led to an enquiry which was broadened to include all the Government de-partments and most of the bureaus. Of all the departments the State Department is the most ceremonious, the Navy the most punctilious, the Treasury the nost generous, and the Postoffice the most democratic in the matter of correspond-

ence. It is interesting to note that by dor, London," etc., the name of the councommon practice the title honorable is not try never being given except where conapplied below the grade of Presidential appointees by the Treasury Department, although in some departments it goes down heads of bureaus. In still others it is given only to members of Congress or holding office to which they were elected. The title "Esquire," or "Esq.," as it is most commonly written, is eschewed by almost all department officials. Division chiefs are addressed by the plain "Mr." when given any title at all.

Letters pour into the Executive Man-sion addressed to "Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States," "To His Excellency the President of the Unit-ed States," "To His Excellency the President of the U. S.," and in divers fashions. But all official correspondence is or should be addressed simply "The President" or "The President of the United States." This is the only known instance where the official designation is fixed by action of Congress. The question of how officially to address the President arose during the first session of Congress and was fiercely debated. The Senate wanted a high-sounding title and the democratic House insisted on a plain address. A joint committee agreed upon "His Exthe Senate, which proposed "His High-ness the President of the United States of America and Protector of Their Liberties." For some time both sides refused to yield, until the Senate settled the matter by adopting a resolution that, not wishing to be at variance with the House, the Executive should, until further oraddressed, "The President of the United States," The departments all hold to this form of address, al-though sometimes it is considered even more dignified to use simply "The President." Of course this does not apply to personal correspondence, and there is nothing to prevent an intimate friend from addressing the President differently. On unofficial communications, however, whether from friends or strangers, it is "Hon. William McKinley,

"Executive Mansion, "Washington, D. C."

On the other hand, when invitations are addressed to the President his name does not appear. In such cases the proper form would be "The President," or, if Mrs. McKilnley is invited, as she would be to everything but a "stag" affair, such as a Gridiron dinner: "The President and Mrs. McKinley." Distinction must be made between official and unofficial communications, for in official life the President is always the same.

Should a Cabinet officer find occasion to address a communication to Secretary Gage he would write: "To the Honorable the Secretary of the

In the Treasury Department all official so addressed and the title of "The Honorable" is extended to the three Assistant Secretaries, so their communications read: "To the Honorable the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury." All Cabinet embers are entitled to have "the Hor orable" prefixed to their title, and this custom is always observed with the ex-ception of the Attorney General. In the Department of Justice it appears favor is shown the plainer address "the Attorney General." The words "of the United States" are never used in addressing a Cabinet officer, officially or unofficially. In private conversation, of course, the ad-Secretary," as it is also "Mr. President." After the address in a letter to a Cabine officer the single word "Sir" is used, but this is omitted when addressing the President. "Dear Sir" is very bad form in either case. No department but the Treasury gives "the Honorable" to the Guildhall are known officially as "comissistants to the head of the department. In the Postoffice Department the assist-

official designation following, as: Tion, Joseph L. Bristow, "Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, is usually addressed without the prefix playing-card maker. Sir Whittaker Ellis "the Honorable," preferring the plain is the merchant failer. His company the Postmaster General." On the other ranks No. 7 on a list of fourhand "Hon." is given to officials down to score and nine city guids which I hav and including heads of bureaus; "Mr." to had an opportunity of looking through. division chiefs. In addressing postmasters the name of the town is used, as:

"Postmaster New York, N. Y." Heads of nierity. The first company that ever got great bureaus are addressed thus; "The a charter, and therefore the oldest

ants are addressed by name with their

Commissioner of Pensions," etc. In the War Department when Lieutenant General Miles addresses Secretary today Root he says: "The Honorable the Secretary of War, Sir:" writes to General Miles on official busi-cess he says: "The Lieutenant General the first English monarch to perceive how Commanding the Army, Sir," Just as he would address Adjutant General Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, and him, and by letters patent in most cases, there as "The Adjutant General U. Army," "The Quartermaster General U. S. enjoyed rather by sufferance Army," etc. The Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and of War are also addressed himself to be enrolled as a merchant tall-"The Honorable." Commandants of posts in the army and navy yards in the navy are addressed by title and without their the names of not a few other potentates

manding Officer U. S. S. Iowa," but other

communication the greatest care is observed and the shades of distinction are carefully drawn. Ambassadors to the carefully drawn. Ambassadors to the United States, representing, as they do the personality of their sovereigns, are entitled to greatest consideration. They are addressed with all their titles. In commencing a letter to Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, for instance, Secre-

The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote

page he would write:

G. C. R., G. C. M. G., A. E. and P.," the first set of initials being for Lord Paunes fote's title and the A. E. and P. meaning "Ambassador Extraordinary and potentiary," A minister, on the other hand, would be addressed simply and her name written as "Mr. Wu Tingfung, E. E. and M. P. meaning Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Picnipotentiary. It was formerly the custom to give ministers their title such, as Count and Baron, but confusion arose from the mingling of titles and the giving of titles is now restricted to Ambassadors. The address must always be placed in the lower left-hand corner of the first page. no matter how long the document may There is also a "note verbale" which goes without address on the note itself and is written in the third person such as "The Secretary of State desires to express his great regret that the unable," etc. This is used for very informal communications bassadors and Ministers abroad are addressed: "The United States Ambassafusion is likely to arise from its absence. These letters are always begun with Sir

In the matter of signing letters the State Department is more ceremonious than the others. To all members of Congress, members of the Cabinet, and United States Ambassadors and Ministers the Secretary of State signs himself: "I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your most obedient servant,

"JOHN HAY."

This is also the proper conclusion when United States Ambassadors and Ministers are addressing the Secretary of State. Mr. Hay employes this same form usually in addressing the representatives of the foreign Powers at Washington, although it is susceptible of much elaboration, and the more important the communication the more elaborate the parting salutation, as for insance: "I am, sir, with the assurances of the most profound regard, your most obedient servant," which is keeping with his sales. We may see him frequently used. Former Secretaries of every day or we may not see him for State, especially in the early days, were months. He has no authority to use our given to the most elaborate expressions in concluding an official letter. In fact, uses which he may make. We have a joint committee agreed upon "His Ex- "Your obedient servant" was almost as clause in our subscription contracts cellency," but this was not adopted by late as the civil war considered the prop- that effect, because there are still so er form, only it was written "Your ob't men in the business who need watching, serv't." Abbreviations were plentiful The great trouble is that people do not then, but since the introduction of type- always read the contracts which the book writers into the department they have canvasser hands them to sign, and then almost entirely disappeared. Letters are when things go wrong they blame the on file addressed to "George Washington, publisher."

on file addressed to "George washington, Esq., President of the U. S."

In all departments but the State Department the letters are signed simply "Respectfully" or "Very respectfully."

The book agent or canvasser has usually had experience in other lines of business, and many of the men who have been successful in that calling have failed in the vocations. "There is probably no his signature is undecipherable. Cabinet officers always start in signing their omeial mail with a signature of some length, as "John D. Long," but aftdaily they soon reduce it to "J. D. Long" and learn to write it as easily as possible. Mr. Root formerly signed his mail "Elihu Root," but he is now content with "E. Root," and Lyman J. Gage has given

way to "L. J. Gage." Senators should be addressed thus: "Hon. William E. Mason, "United States Senate, "Washington, D. C ."

And members of the House:

Hon. Charles Curtis. "U. S. House of Representatives, "Washington, D. C .: ' The use of the words "Senator" or Justices of the Supreme Court are aupreme Court, Washington, D. C.," etc., although the initials are permissible. In

the case of the Chief Justice the words "The Chief Justice" are proper. In social matters where the invitation is extended because of the position and regardless of the incumbent the invita-tion would read "The First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. --."-Bal-

OLD LONDON GUILDS

timore Sun.

Eighty-nine Companies That Have

Flourished for Centuries. Alfred Lord Milner, I read, is a noble man of good name and fame, who does not purpose to put the freedom of the city to any improper use, but will pay his scot and bear his lot. And so we all say, purgators." It is their business to see that you are a fit and proper person to receive the highest honor which the city of London can confer upon an outsider. The computgators, in this instance, were, of course, all citizens, and, respectively, "Washington, D. C." spectacle maker, a merchant tailor, a barber, a carpenter, a wire drawer, and a The present order of precedence has not Commissioner of Internal Revenue," "The pany, for instance, is the weavers. Their charter dates from Heary II. But the weavers are pretty low down on the roll

The incorporation of the guilds was the But when Mr. Root work of the third Edward. He was a diles on official busi-statesman as well as a monarch. He was those privileges which they had hitherto What was more, the King caused or. On certain panels in Merchant Tailors' Hall you may read his name, and

are addressed by title and without their mames as "the Commandant of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C." But subordinate officers in the army not holding independent commands, such as colonels and captains, majors and lieutenants are addressed by name and regionent, as "Col. John Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Fort Washington, D. C."

The Navy Department has a strict code of regulations in the matter of correspondence and official correspondence between subordinate officers of ships or navy yards is strictly forbidden. Official letters for subordinate officers on board ships go through the captain of the ship and in the naxy yard the commandant, officers commanding fleets or squadrons should be addressed "Commander-in-Chief North Atlantic Fleet," while a personal letter or semi-official communication might be addressed to "Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., Washington, D. C." Official letters to commanding officers of ships are addressed thus: "Com-ficers of ships are addressed thus: " Nowadays, when, either by birth, apprenticeship, purchase or gift, you have entered the body of freemen, you may seek for any particular livery, though you may be influenced by the fact that your admission fees may run from £10 to a few hundreds.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Latest Type of the Abused Salesmen Is a Wonder.

A Good Talker Well Versed in Current Literature-Patience and Perseverance His Motto-Many Canvassers Who Earn Large Salaries.

The book agent has made his appearand carries his stock with him in a suit case. His books are tales of travel and adventure, such as always interest boys, and when he comes to a place where a number of youngsters are at play he opens his case, shows the books, which are bound and illustrated to catch the sale.

"It is only natural that the book canvasser should break out in new style occasionally," said a large book publisher, "for he has numerous and powerful competitors, and he must be moving to keep up with the procession. The man selling books on the street is the only one of his kind today, but if his scheme is success-ful there will be others within a short

There has been much improvement in the composition of the book canvassing fraternity, according to the statements of the publishers, and the prejudice against the man who has a book for sale is growing less. "Of course," said one publisher, "it will be a long time before people will take down the signs in the hallways of pale c buildings excluding book agents, but it will take a long time to stop the mother-in-law jokes above. Book agents may have been bores and almost nuisances once upon a time, but the class has improved, and the can-vasser of today is usually a superfor man, who combines the qualities of a salesman with more than average educition. In the days when he was an ob-jectionable visitor, who could not be insulted, and who came in by one door after having been shown out of another, his earnings were small.

"Today the average canvasser makes \$2,000 a year, and there are many men in the business whose income is \$12,000 \$15,000. Canvassers have customers, and go over the same route regularly, like men who travel for com-mercial houses. The canvesser is usually that effect, because there are still some

the former finding the greater favor. John Sherman was so habituated to the use of "Respectfully" while in the Treasury said the publisher, "in which one can find Department that he carried it with him to the State Department and never signed anything any other way. Secretary But many of them get down to work Long is the only member of the present harder when they enter than they ever Cabinet to have his name printed on his did before, and they succeed. One man official paper, and this is done because of this class makes expensive publications his signature is undecipherable. New a specialty. He handles no book that costs less than \$200, and from that figure up to the highest. He has a large trade and makes big money. There are many er writing this several hundreds of times canvassers of that class who are known to the big publishers, and when they have something to put on the market they send for these men and agree on terms and know that the stock in question is as well as disposed of. The sign 'No Book Agents Allowed has no terror for these people. They go to the office of a busy lawyer or a Wall Street broker with the assurance of a client or a customer; they are admitted, their story is listened to and they usually go away with an order. There are hundreds of busy men in New York who love books, and buy many, but' never go to a book store. All their purchases are made through agents. Congressman" is strictly tabooed. The are known to the fraternity, but it would dressed "Mr. Justice Harlan, U. S. Su-preme Court, Washington, D. C." etc., although the initials are permissible. In who had a good trade gave it up to take a place in an insurance company. turned his list over to another man who was a good salesman, and a man of good address, but the trade did not take to him, and his sales are nothing like those of

his predecessor."

The most conscientious book agent is the woman. She attends to her business closely and is usually successful. In the early days of canvassing the woman who engaged in the business thought it nec-essary to wear black, to have a tale of woe, and to give her customers a chanca mix charity with business. That chas of canvasser has grown less every year and it is now almost extinct. The wo convasuer of today is usually a bright. clever, and, in most instances, handsome woman, who makes customers no matter what the quality of the book she is selling may be. The income of one of these women last year from commissions on

books sold was more than \$20,000 "The name of our calling is against us." said a man who is known as one of the successful sellers of subscription books, Having a good book for sale and knowonly half the buttle, because some people have a prejudice against a book agent which is so strong that they will not admit one to the house. I sent my card to such a person recently. It was simply a visiting card, and when the lady appeared and looked at me she said:

You are not a book agent, are you! "Do I look like a book agent?

"Excuse me, she said, apploachtaily, and then I began to talk about my book.
"I thought you said you were not debook agent.
"No, I simply asked if I looked likesone, and, according to your notion of

"No, I simply asked if I looked likes one, and, according to your notion of such people, I did not."
"Well, I sold the woman my book, and made a customer of her."
The look agent who has a set of books on his hands which a customer refused to take which he will sell for half price, the man who in order to "get a good name on his book" will sell a sile work for Ex, and the agent who will agree to throw in another book free of charge just to make a sale are among the people who make it hard for the better class of can-vassers to do business.—New York Trib-

Popular Christian Names.

Some romantic parents love to christen their infants with high-falutin' names, Religious parents search the Scriptures before the baptismal ecremony in search of a fortune will label their luckless babes with the surnames of the expected testator. But, nevertheless, the list of common English Christian names is a very small one. Out of every hundred fathers and mothers of male children some eighty-four limit their choice to fifteen familiar names.

to fifteen familiar names.

The favorite mame is undoubtedly William. In all ranks of society—in the peerage as in the workhouse—William, Is the commonest of male Christian names.

Stop the first thousand men you meet in the street. No fewer than 170 are Williams. A long way behind come the Johns, closely followed by the Georges. Of every thousand men ninety-four are called John and ninety-twe George.

The next commonest is Thomas, which has severty-four owners, while James claims seventy-two, Henry and Harry between them are seventy in number. Of these about one in four have received the name of Harry at the baptismal font. Following them come Frederick with firty-seven. Charles with forty-eight, Alfred with forty-five, and Albert some way behind with thirty-one.—Tit-Bits.